

2. The clerk, surveyor, or inspector, or other person or persons producing the record on behalf of the Collector, shall be entitled to buggy-hire and attendance fees as per scale marginally noted per diem each, which fee shall be taken by himself or themselves as his or their remuneration.

Person getting rupees 30 or less per month	...	Rs.	1
Do. do. 31 to 60 do.	...	2	
Do. do. 61 to 100 do.	...	3	
Do. do. above 100 do.	...	6	

3. In the event of the party refusing to pay the fees or buggy-hire mentioned in rules 1 and 2, the clerk or other person or persons charged with production of the required record shall attend the Court, and inform the Judge that the fee has not been paid, and the order given by the Judge in the matter should be reported to the Collector in writing.

*Rules regarding the disposal of Government lands for the manufacture of Salt.*

*Notn. No. 6829, dated 5th October 1891, B. G. G., 1891, Pt. I, p. 817.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 41 of the Bombay City Land Revenue Act, 1876, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules regarding the disposal of Government lands for the purposes of salt manufacture:—

(1) Government salt lands or lands occasionally overflowed by salt water should not ordinarily be disposed of under Section 25 of the Act, without first ascertaining by reference to the Salt Department whether they are wanted or likely to be wanted for salt manufacture.

(2) On receiving an intimation from the Collector of Salt Revenue that any unoccupied Government land at the disposal of the Collector of Bombay is wanted or is likely to be wanted for salt manufacture, the Collector of Bombay may, if he sees no objection to its appropriation for that purpose, dispose of such land to the Salt Department, and shall, in such case, cause a note to that effect to be made in the Survey Register.

Such land shall thenceforth be at the disposal of the Collector of Salt Revenue, subject to the general orders of Government, to let for the manufacture of salt or to make other arrangements as to its use for that purpose, on such conditions and for such period as, subject to the said orders, he may deem fit.

Order under Bombay Act III of 1876.

*(Mamlatdars' Courts.)*

*Investing the Superintendent of Mahábleshwar with the powers of a Mamlatdar.*

(1) *Notn., dated 4th April 1871, B. G. G., 1871, Pt. I, p. 424.*—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the

(1) This Notification, issued under Bombay Act V of 1864, is kept in force by Bombay Act II of 1876, Section 3 (1).

Superintendent of Mahábaleshwar, in the Sátára Collectorate, a Deputy Collector under the provisions of Act XXI of 1852<sup>(1)</sup> and to invest him with the powers exercised by a Mámlatdár under Bombay Act V of 1864<sup>(2)</sup>.

## Rules and Orders under Bombay Act I of 1877.

### (Vaccination, Bombay.)

*Bringing the Act into force from 1st September 1877.*

*Notn., dated 20th July 1877, B. G. G., 1877, Pt. I, p. 653.*—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify for general information that Bombay Act No. I of 1877, being an Act to prohibit the practice of inoculation and to make the vaccination of children in the City of Bombay compulsory, shall come into force from the 1st of September 1877.

### *Rules under Section 31 of the Act.*

*Notn., dated 10th March 1882, B. G. G., 1882, Pt. I, p. 215.*—The following Rules made by the Sanitary Commissioner, and sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor in Council, under the provision of Section 31 of Act I of 1877 (The Bombay Vaccination Act), are published for general information in supersession of those already existing:—

- 1.—Every person before he can be appointed a public vaccinator, or authorized to act for a public vaccinator, will be required to pass an examination before the Superintendent of Vaccination regarding his practical and theoretical knowledge of vaccination, after which Certificates of Qualification in the Forms marked F and G to these rules annexed shall be respectively granted to him by the Superintendent of Vaccination and the Sanitary Commissioner.
- 2.—Whenever a public vaccinator obtains leave of absence from the Sanitary Commissioner either on account of sickness or when proceeding on privilege or other leave granted to him by the Sanitary Commissioner according to the Rules which apply to the Uncovenanted Servants of Government, the Sanitary Commissioner shall authorize a proper person to act during the absence of such public vaccinator as his deputy.
- 3.—The following table showing the different Vaccination Districts into which the City of Bombay has been divided as well as the position of the Public Vaccine Stations fixed under the provisions of Section 3, and the days and hours of the public vaccinator's attendance at each Station, is published for general information:—

(1) Presently Bombay Act V of 1872.

(2) Presently Bombay Act III of 1876.